

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be printed and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1871" will be further augmented by the addition of a Cheviot-lithograph plate of the "NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN use at the Peak; also of the various HOUSE FLAGS; a MAP OF HONGKONG; a MAP OF JAPAN; and a CHART OF THE COAST; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the sole means for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

The Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them will fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Nov. 12th, 1870.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced Saturday morning at 10:25, and the last copy was sent to the office at 11:45.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1870.

The correspondence which has been published with reference to the defence of Shanghai, and which was given in *extenso* in these columns on Friday, entirely sets at rest my doubts that may have been felt as to whether a correct statement had been made non-officially regarding the instructions forwarded by the Admiralty to the British Naval Forces in China. It appears that the officers in the service were definitely informed that they would not be countenanced in affording protection in any emergency, unless "it could be clearly shown that without such interference the lives and properties of British subjects would in all probability have been sacrificed, and even in that case H.M.'s Government will expect to have it established to their satisfaction that the alternative of rescuing the British subjects by receiving them on board was not available." This, in plain English, means that the naval forces are to take no active measures until the British subjects have been killed, and their property destroyed or plundered. Nobody could rely on being able to show that there was a strong probability of such a thing happening until it had actually occurred; and as to "rescuing" British subjects by "receiving them on board" without handing force to effect the rescue—which would clearly be interfering—this simply means that the said British subjects are to run away to a man-of-war when the Chinese attempt to murder them. It is not very astonishing, after such instructions as this had been issued by the Government at home, with the knowledge of the Chinese, that the latter should feel tolerably secure in setting local disturbances on foot. Naval Forces with such instructions, and above all when it was known to the Chinese that they were so restricted, must have been far worse than nothing in these parts. They would serve to irritate without causing any salutary fear as to the consequences of hostile action, and would unquestionably lead the large bulk of the Chinese to conclude that the British Forces were unable and afraid to act; as no Chinaman could conceive the possibility of a nation with force sufficient to prevent its subjects being submitted to insult, quietly waiting by and seeing such done.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the new instructions are of a totally different nature, and that the shadow of observation will have power, if necessary, to do something more than observe. It must be confessed that Mr. Orwar's reply to the address from the London merchants is by no means satisfactory. He says that "the standing instruction to Her Majesty's Consul and naval officers in China as to the employment of Her Majesty's ships of war are, in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives of British subjects, if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them, either on the part of the local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement." If the "standing instructions" alluded to are those described above, it is not a matter of opinion, but one of established fact, proved by what has taken place at Shanghai, that Her Majesty's naval forces in China are, in the significant words of Mr. Consul Medhurst, "unable to take any steps to prevent attacks," though, after a disturbance had arisen, and a certain number of people have been in all likelihood murdered, they may interfere on the grounds that this is a case of "great emergency." Of course after the murder had been committed any immediate resort to force would be considered useless, and the matter would be referred to Pekin, with such results as we have recently seen occurring from an appeal to the authorities at the capital.

This letter from "Very Fair" upon the subject of the extension of protest in the event of goods being sea-damaged, unfortunately arrived too late to be taken notice of in the comments which appeared on Saturday, or to be inserted in that day's paper. If our correspondent is correct in his views, which there appears little reason to doubt, it would seem that the Chamber of Commerce have unwittingly been fighting with a shadow. "Very Fair's" statement is that the Underwriter do not require an extension of protest to accompany claims for damage to goods insured with particular average, because it is not of any consequence in respect to the validity of such claims what was the cause of the damage, long as it is sea water and not ship damage, and on this point the declaration of the surveyor is considered sufficient. Apart from there being every reason to believe in our correspondent as a reliable authority, the view which he takes appears to be in accordance with the common sense of the master. When the subject is considered, it must be obvious that it does not,

matter in respect to claims for particular average whether the ship has had a fair passage or a bad one; as, supposing she has perfectly fair weather throughout, the nature of the engagement binds the Underwriters to make good any sea-damage that may accrue on the voyage.

Another correspondent, whose opinion we may state is well worthy of consideration, sets forth the legal bearing of the question. The point it seems is not thoroughly defined, as he states that no legal decision has yet been given by the Courts. The extract from "Brook's Notary Public," which is given, states very distinctly that the Master is called upon when necessary to extend the protest, but cannot be made to pay for it, so that if the question arises—which is not likely to be the case, if what "Very Fair" states is correct—it will be between the Consignees and the Underwriters, and not between the Master and the Master or Owners of the vessel.

We hear that Admiral Collett arrived at Shanghai in the Salazar, the day the sun set, and may be expected down here shortly. He is in excellent health, and it seems that the rumours in the home papers, to the effect that he was likely to leave the China station, are quite unfounded.

It is stated that the actual number of the horses in the Police service is fourteen. The cost of \$2,000 per annum for horses alone for these valuable quadrupeds seems somewhat extravagant, and it is to be regretted that the cost is so great. We hope that the same will be reduced by the long-expected code of economy advocated by our most eminent Legislators in England.

The shippers, therefore, may well ask why he should be made to pay the cost of an instrument which is made solely for insurance purposes, and which should be used by the consignee to recover the sum due of the insurance from the underwriters. However, much the goods may be damaged, still they exist in "specie"; the consignee must pay the freight without any deduction and his remedy, if any, lies in the claim for the value of the goods within the exception of the Bill of Lading, by action against the master or shipowner. In such an action, the protest is not admissible in evidence for the master or shipowner, but it may be used against them by the consignee if it contains any admission favorable to his

allegations of him, for a first her deck mate, only a small amount of low water, and now it is so low that the *Annie Porter*, lying diagonally across her bow, is also sunk.

SHIP PROTESTS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir.—The discussion which has lately arisen as to whether the ship owners or the consignees should defray the cost of the master's protest is one of the few points to which the public mind has hitherto turned its attention, and the following remarks may perhaps assist in arriving at a more accurate view of the legal bearings of the question, than would appear generally to prevail.

Practically, the protest is extended solely for the use of the consignee to enable him to recover the sum due of the insurance from the underwriters. However,

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exist in "specie"; the consignee must pay the freight without any deduction and his remedy, if any, lies in the claim for the value of the goods within the exception of the Bill of Lading,

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TELEGRAM.

(N. & D. Daily News.)

Our Tianjin correspondent writes that Li-

hung-chang, in addition to his duties as Vice-

roy of Chihli, is to receive the appointments

previously held by Chung How of Superior

and Sonning-feng in the Amoy district.

He is to identify his position in the North with

that now held by the Viceroy of Nankin in the

South. The Imperial Arsenal has, for

many years past, been

much resented by the Chinese.

The ostensible object of his voyage is to

make some explanation to the French govern-

ment concerning the massacre of his protec-

tions, and to represent himself to Paris.

The French Chargé d'Affaires, Count Rochefoucault,

states in a circular letter to the French Consul

in China, that "at his request, the Chinese

government has sent H. E. Chung How, how-

ever, to draw the proceeds of Foreign ex-

portation levied on Foreigners in

Shanghai and Canton, and even the remainder

of the Chinese provinces.

"This is my programme:

"Actual adhesion to the Government which

fits us and negotiates.

"Future adhesion to the Government freely

chosen by the Constituent Assembly.

"Honorable peace.

"Liberty, order, purity."

BALLOONS IN WARFARE.

In the course of the siege of Paris being

prolonged until provisions grow scarce, it may

be worth while for the friends of the besieged

to consider whether food could not be dropped

from balloons by means of parachutes into

the city. Let me add that Chung How's extinc-

tion of the rebellion in this city is

very acceptable when everything else is eaten

up. We are credibly informed that in the latter

part of last century M. Blanchard, the servant,

when descending from Strasburg, dropped a dog

and a parrot with a parachute from the height

of 1,000 feet. The dog was captured and interred

above the clouds. M. Blanchard, afterwards

afterwards met the dog in the sky, who, recognising

his master, began to bark; but just as M. Blanchard was going to seize the dog, it disappeared beyond his reach, and the dog

disappeared into heaven." Let us hope

the French Government, and still more

the success of his enterprises, could not fail

to degrade all foreigns in the eyes of the Chinese, before whom it is an important to maintain our self-respect. It would moreover

be important to maintain the Chinese's confidence in the mission.

"It was agreed that the Chinese

would be permitted to leave China, even on the

strength of a written guarantee.

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The following account is given of the execution of two French spies.—A priest approached to offer the last communion to the unfortunate young fellow; upon which one rose, and taking off his cap said, "Je vous remercie mon pere, mais de mes actions libres nous n'aurons pas de maitre pour un patriote." A few minutes afterwards their bodies were dangling suspended by the fatal cord.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MANUFACTURES.—**EVENOING.**—The market for Patna has been steady, with a moderate nature demand at \$543 for Patna, and \$523 for Benares, on credit terms, against which cash sales have been made at \$537 and \$518, respectively. No change in Mysore.

NOVEMBER 27TH.—**Evening.**—A better feeling has existed throughout the day in the drug market for Bengal. At the opening Patna changed buntant from \$538 to \$540 on time, due to 30% discount, but under the influence of speculation operations, which have advanced, sales of Patna have been made at \$547, and Benares at \$527, on credit terms to the Chinese. Should clearances go on, rates in all likelihood will further advance, as some of the operators for low prices have yet to replace their sales. Bargain changes of \$514 to \$519, with the paid up time, have been made at the 10th, 11th and 12th sales' drug, the buyers having the exclusive option of demanding the drug at any time between this and the arrival of the drug, within three weeks. The following may be taken as the general rule, unless otherwise stated, in each term, with a firm market existing—Patna, \$542 to \$543; Benares, \$523 to \$525; Patna, on time, 10th sales \$543 to \$545; Patna, on time, of the 11th sales at \$545 to \$547; Patna, on time, of the 12th sales, at \$545 to \$547; Patna, on time, of the 13th sales, quoted at \$545 to \$553; after doing Patna, now, the 1st sales on time, at \$525, quoted. No change in Mysore.

NOVEMBER 28TH, MORNING.—No change at present in the drug market; the tendency, however, appears to be upward.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills at 3 months sight, 4/3. Bank Bills at 6 months sight, 4/4. Cash at 3 months sight, 4/2 to 4/4. Documentary Bills at 6 months sight, 4/4.

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

Private, 5 months' sight, 4/5. On Bonds, 3 days' sight, 2/2 to 2/2. On CALCUTTA. Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/2 to 2/2. On SHANGHAI. Bank, 3 days' sight, 7/4. Bank, 15 days' sight, 7/4. Private, 30 days' sight, 7/4.

SURAT.—Bank Bills at 3 months sight, 4/3.

ON CHINA.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON MANILA.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON CHINATOWN.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON BOMBAY.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON CHENGHUA.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON TAKIEN.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

ON CHINATOWN.—Bank Bills, 4/3.

